



The Rev. Jesse Jackson addresses marchers from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial.

250,000 Marchers in Washington Mark '63 Rights Protest Led by King

By Karlyn Barker
and Peter Perl
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A diverse coalition of 250,000 Americans from across the United States gathered Saturday at the Lincoln Memorial to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the March on Washington and to rekindle Martin Luther King Jr.'s dream of equal justice and economic opportunity for all.

More than 700 groups representing a wide range of political and social agendas came to demand everything from government job programs to a nuclear freeze to human sexual rights. But their unifying theme, aside from the march's official call for "Jobs, Peace and Freedom," appeared to be the goal of defeating President Ronald Reagan in the 1984 elections.

"We serve you notice, Mr. Reagan, that we are not here to live in the past and leave here simply singing, 'We Shall Overcome,'" said Benjamin L. Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Hooks led the crowd in a chant of "Reagan No More in '84."

"We are here because we are committed to the elimination of Reaganism from the face of the earth," he said. "We have had enough of it."

March on Washington II, as it was called by the organizers, drew roughly the same number of people as the gathering of Aug. 28, 1963, which marked the passage of a century since the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation that legally freed the slaves.

Like the 1963 gathering, the event was peaceful and relatively problem-free with respect to the logistical tasks of gathering, moving and tending to the needs of the throng in sweltering heat through an 11-hour program that did not end until after 7 P.M.

More than 600 marchers were treated for heat exhaustion as temperatures reached 35 degrees Centigrade (95 degrees Fahrenheit).

The oratory, too, was often heated, as speaker after speaker tried to recreate the intensity of King's 1963 "I Have a Dream" speech that

galvanized the civil rights movement.

Fifteen years after his death, King still electrified the crowd as few of Saturday's speakers could. A recorded version of his speech thrilled the crowd again as it was played on the loudspeakers toward the close of the 11-hour program that ended with the joining of hands and the singing of "We Shall Overcome," the hymn that has become an anthem of the civil rights movement.

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Begin Announces He'll Quit, Setting Off Political Turmoil

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin stunned Israel on Sunday by announcing his intention to resign, but he left open the possibility he will be persuaded to change his mind and remain in the job he has held since 1977.

Mr. Begin made the announcement during a regular cabinet meeting, setting off a frenzied effort by other government ministers to convince him to stay on. In response to their pleas, he agreed not to tender his resignation before a meeting of government coalition leaders is held Monday.

The reasons behind the announcement were not clear, but there was a consensus that the 70-year-old prime minister was serious about resigning and not engaged in a tactical move to counter disconcert in his ruling coalition.

Mr. Begin is in frail health and has been left despondent by the death of his wife, Aliza, in November and the continuing Israeli casualties in Lebanon.

"Menachem Begin is not Machiavelli," said his chief spokesman, Uri Porat, "and when he says something, he means it." But Mr. Porat added: "It's not definite. He can change his mind."

Israel Radio quoted sources close to Mr. Begin as saying they expected him to tender his resignation to President Chaim Herzog, possibly as early as Monday. The move, however, would not necessarily spell the end of Mr. Begin's stormy political career unless he decided to leave public life altogether.

Under Israeli law, his resignation would also mean the resignation of his government. But the existing government, its powers somewhat enhanced, would remain in power until a new government was formed — by either Mr. Begin or some other leader of his Likud coalition, or by the opposition Labor Party.

A resignation could also lead to early parliamentary elections in Israel, which are not due until 1985. In either case, the formation of a new government could take weeks, if not months.

It was clear from the comments of other cabinet ministers that they will make a concerted effort to persuade Mr. Begin to change his mind. Although for months he has been reclusive and exhibited little public leadership, he has long dominated Israeli politics.

"We believe that Menachem Begin can still contribute to the state and the nation," Deputy Prime Minister David Levy said after the cabinet meeting.

"There may be those who are happy and rejoicing at this moment," Mr. Levy said. "But I am also completely convinced that in many homes in Israel, in both city and country, there is sadness. But to both these groups I say, 'It's early yet. We shall continue to

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Israel's Mideast Policies Expected to Be Unaltered

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — State Department sources suggested Sunday that Prime Minister Menachem Begin's announcement that he intended to resign was linked to Israel's domestic politics and was unlikely to have any immediate impact on Israel's policies in the Middle East.

Specialists on Israel said Mr. Begin frequently has dismayed U.S. officials with his indifference to U.S. opinion on issues affecting Israeli security and by his readiness to lecture U.S. leaders about not interfering with Israel's interests.

Although frictions might be lessened under a new Israeli leader, who would initially lack Mr. Begin's prestige and self-assurance, U.S. sources working on Middle East issues said that no Israeli leader now seemed likely to make major concessions to Arab demands that would facilitate a U.S.-engineered accord in the Middle East.

Increasingly, the impression is spreading among analysts in Washington that no Israeli government, whether a successor from Mr. Begin's Likud coalition or from the opposition Labor Party, is going to relinquish control of the West Bank or reduce Israeli settlements there. That is the most contentious issue dividing the United States and Israel on how to achieve an overall peace in the Middle East.

The announcement in Jerusalem apparently was a surprise to the Reagan administration.

From the U.S. viewpoint, the sources said, Mr. Begin's departure — now or perhaps in a few months if his health deteriorates — would not produce any immediate change in the tone of U.S.-Israel relations, which have warmed considerably in the past six months. In the long run, however,

Mr. Begin's tough line on negotiations with Arabs has not been softened either by pressure or wooing from the Reagan administration.

Although President Ronald Reagan said over the weekend that his Middle East peace plan remains alive and again criticized Israeli settlement policy, officials say

er, most foreseeable successors probably would be easier to work with, several officials and former officials said.

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Although President Ronald Reagan said over the weekend that his Middle East peace plan remains alive and again criticized Israeli settlement policy, officials say

no U.S. policy toward Israel is likely to have much effect now that the United States is effectively in a new election campaign.

U.S.-Israeli relations were at a low point in the summer of 1982, after Israeli forces' entry into West Beirut and the massacres by right-wing militiamen at Palestinian refugee camps. With the departure of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., Israel lost its main advocate near the top of the administration, and there were indications that high-ranking White House officials for the deadlock there.

U.S. sources said Mr. Begin believes that the Reagan peace plan, proposed Sept. 1, which calls for Israeli negotiations over the West Bank, has gradually moved to *de facto* concurrence with major Israeli policy officials said. The officials

insisted on anonymity, especially because the Reagan administration publicly maintains that it is working to find a settlement acceptable to moderate Arab governments.

Most major issues, however, Mr. Begin has won U.S. acceptance. In Lebanon, U.S. negotiators backed Israeli demands for "political normalization" as the price for a troop withdrawal. Syria, which objects to that concession in Lebanon, has been blamed U.S. officials for the deadlock there.

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Polish Authorities Publicize Walesa's Speech at Shipyard

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The Polish authorities have published and broadcast a speech by Solidarity's founder, Lech Walesa, whom they had been referring to for many months as a "private person" of little public consequence.

Recantation of Solidarity Reportedly Was Forced

New York Times Service

KRAKOW, Poland — Wladyslaw Hardik, a former underground Solidarity leader who said he had surrendered to get amnesty, was in fact captured by the police and pressed into appearing Tuesday on state television, according to a Roman Catholic Church source in the Nowa Huta steel-mill district.

Failings Seen In Soviet Plan

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ter, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in a radio interview, described it as "a very welcome step," but he said Soviet insistence on coming British and French nuclear deterrent systems remained a chief obstacle.

Braint said it would study the full texts of Mr. Andropov's offer but suggested his remarks did not appear to represent a fundamental shift.

"The Russians are still seeking to maintain a monopoly of the ground-launched, longer-range intermediate missiles while preventing the deployment in Europe of any comparable American weapons," the Foreign Office said.

French officials declined immediate comment. The newspaper *Le Monde*, the most influential in France, criticized the initiative as a move to gain time.

In Amsterdam, the foreign minister, Hans van den Broek, described the proposal in a radio interview as "not sensational."

"I hope the Andropov statement find their way to the negotiating table at Geneva and thus are not just used for influencing public opinion," he said.

Portugal's prime minister, Mario Soares, on Saturday urged the West to give careful consideration to the Soviet offer.

"There is something new in the recent proposals by Andropov," Mr. Soares said during a two-day visit to Rome.

"Portugal is in agreement with Italy, France and Spain in opposing unilateral Western disarmament," Mr. Soares added.

In Japan, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone called the plan "good news" and told reporters "it raises the possibility of nuclear disarmament talks on a global basis."

There was no immediate official reaction from China.

In publicizing the speech Saturday, the government appeared to be trying to show that it was willing to meet with disgruntled workers and to discredit Mr. Walesa.

The government is making efforts to reduce tensions before the third anniversary Wednesday of the signing of the Gdansk agree-

ments, which gave rise to the Solidarity labor union. The underground movement of the banned union and its supporters have called for demonstrations to mark the day.

Mr. Walesa's remarks were made Thursday during a visit by Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski to the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard. Mr. Rakowski was heckled and jeered, but Mr. Walesa was borne out of the meeting on the shoulders of cheering workers to an impromptu rally.

The state television news that evening opened with a brief film clip of Mr. Rakowski, in shirt-sleeves speaking forcefully to the workers, with Mr. Walesa in the audience. The sound was edited to cut out the jeers, and no mention was made of a hostile reception.

As more detailed accounts, primarily from Western radio reports, circulated Friday, many Poles recounted the incident with relief.

The source in Nowa Huta, five miles (eight kilometers) east of Krakow, said Mr. Hardik was picked up by the police Aug. 19 at a railroad station in the Krakow area. Between then and Tuesday, the source said, he was questioned and pressed into making a television statement, in which he said he had decided to turn himself in and seek nearly two and a half hours.

The source said he had confirmed his account in interviews with two witnesses.

The prosecutor's office in Krakow announced Wednesday that after further questioning, Mr. Hardik was then granted amnesty and released. Since a brief visit to the apartment of his wife and young son, Mr. Hardik has not been seen.

The hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church issued a strongly worded statement Friday night, contending that the government had failed to live up to promises it made during Pope John Paul II's visit in June. It also condemned new regulations that have replaced martial law.

"We regret that the chance for authentic national agreement presented by the pope's visit was not used," said the statement, which was issued after a bishops' meeting in Czestochowa.

"Restrictive regulations" passed by Parliament in July "are fresh cause for anxiety," the statement said, adding that the government should deal with the "just aspirations" of workers and intellectuals.

The bishops met under the direction of Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, the archbishop of Krakow, because the Polish primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, is ill. The bishops said many issues had not been dealt with, including proposals for restoring free unions.

2d Swiss Shell Blast Kills 4

The Associated Press

ZURICH — A shell apparently exploded in the Alps exploded Sunday, killing a woman and her three sons in the second such accident in five weeks, authorities said.

There was no immediate official reaction from China.

Soviet Delegation in Maldives



More than half a million people converged on the hearse of the slain opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., as the motorcade of up to 300 cars traveled to his home province.

It was a hot and tense meeting," the official news agency PAP reported in the government-controlled press. It said of Mr. Rakowski's speech, "Every three to four minutes his speech was interrupted and boozed with tasteless slurs and epithets, eloquently testifying to the low culture of one and the same group that came into the hall with Lech Walesa."

Despite Mr. Rakowski's efforts to maintain calm, the agency continued, when he removed his jacket "one of the blusterers shouted at him to leave his tie as it might be needed for hanging."

Mr. Rakowski occupied the floor for most of the five-hour meeting, which took place in the same shipyard hall where the Gdansk agreements were signed in 1980. Mr. Walesa's speech, as broadcast on the radio, lasted about 10 minutes.

After the publication and the broadcast of Mr. Walesa's speech, the government made clear it had no intention of accepting him as a political force.

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By Colin Campbell
New York Times Service

MANILA — Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the archbishop of Manila, has refused an invitation from the government to join in a commission of inquiry into the killing of the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

A source close to the cardinal said President Ferdinand E. Marcos telephoned Saturday to ask Cardinal Sin, head of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines, to join the commission.

Cardinal Sin declined immediately, the church source said, on the ground that he was scheduled to attend a conference of bishops in Rome in September and, in any case, had no legal experience.

After the telephone conversation, according to the source, the cardinal said, "They're trying to use me, my name and my prestige to lend legitimacy to the commission."

Not long after the conversation, a brief government statement was circulated by the information minister, Gregorio S. Ceniza, announcing that the president had appointed Cardinal Sin and that the prelate had accepted the appointment.

Mr. Marcos was quoted in the statement as saying the cardinal would give the commission a "spiritual and moral dimension."

The government television an-

nounced later that the cardinal had refused.

Cardinal Sin said that "rightly or wrongly, a large number of our people believe that the government is responsible" for Mr. Aquino's death, the source said, "if only because he was in the custody of security officers when he was shot at Manila airport August 21."

Mr. Aquino's family has expressed doubts about the credibility of the commission.

A television news report Saturday said Mr. Marcos had strengthened the government commission by authorizing it to issue subpoenas and mandatory orders. He was also reported to have granted about \$180,000 for expenses, ordered all government ministries and other departments to obey the commission's requests and granted the panel the power to hold witnesses in contempt.

The last provision, requested Saturday by a commission member, would give the board the power to punish people who refuse to testify or produce evidence.

Chief Justice Enrique M. Fernando and three retired Supreme Court justices are members of the commission.

A fifth appointee, Roberto Concepcion, a former chief justice who is 78 years old, said without explanation, during a speech Saturday night that he had never been notified of his appointment.

■ **'Assassin' Discredited**

In London, The Sunday Times said it had gathered evidence that "has thrown doubt" on the government's version of the assassination and suggested that government soldiers killed Mr. Aquino and then shot another man to blame.

The newspaper said the man blamed the Philippines government had blamed

in the killing, and who was shot to death at the scene by security officers, was a former member of the presidential guard named Rolando Vizcarra.

"Witnesses said Vizcarra was pushed from a van near the plane and himself shot," the newspaper said. It did not say how it had identified Mr. Vizcarra.

The Sunday Times said its "detailed reconstruction of the assassination suggests a carefully executed plot" and concluded that "it would seem more likely that he was killed by one of the soldiers."

The newspaper also said that an autopsy found that there was "minimal damage" to Mr. Aquino's head, wounds inconsistent with the 357-magnum weapon that the government contended he was killed with.

The Sunday Times said that a Japanese reporter saw government guards "draw .45-caliber revolvers as they went down the ramp" leading Mr. Aquino from the plane. The newspaper claimed that such guns "would have produced a neat hole" such as that reportedly found in Mr. Aquino's head.

■ **Procession for Aquino**

On Saturday, more than half a million people, shouting, clapping hands and waving signs and colored ribbons, lined the 65-mile (105-kilometer) route from Manila to the city of Tarlac as the body of Mr. Aquino was returned to the Philippines where he once served as the youngest governor in the Philippines.

According to The Associated Press, a caravan of about 100 cars, led by a black hearse and a three-car police escort, grew to more than 300 by the time it had passed through the populated areas along the way.



Flash floods halted traffic near Usttaritz, France.

250,000 Marchers in U.S. Commemorate '63 Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

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Mr. Reagan was vacationing in Santa Barbara, California, but sent a message to march leaders calling the 1963 March on Washington "a noble cause." He added, however, that much more still needs to be done to fulfill King's goal "of a more just, more abundant, more free society."

Organized labor had a substantial contingent at the march, estimated at 50,000 to 60,000 by AFL-CIO officials.

The labor turnout, perhaps one-quarter of the total, represented a dramatic change from 1963, when the AFL-CIO refused to endorse the march.

The commercialization of Saturday's event was also evident: Hundreds of peddlers sold sodas at \$1, King pennants, King T-shirts, posters and buttons. Some took orders for taped cassettes of the entire 11-hour march program.

Coretta Scott King, widow of the civil rights crusader, was among the more than 70 speakers. She recalled his opposition to the Vietnam War and stressed the relationship between domestic and foreign policy concerns.

"We must demand justice in Harlem and in the Bronx," she said, "but also in the Philippines. We must demand justice in the barrios of Los Angeles... but also in El Salvador."

Mr. Jackson, who has been traveling the country urging blacks to register to vote, said the Voting Rights Act, passed after the 1963 march, has been "sabotaged," denying blacks their rights.

Although poll taxes, literacy tests and violence no longer keep blacks from voting, he said, new roadblocks have arisen in the form of gerrymandering and arbitrary voter registration practices, especially in the South.

Mr. Jackson, who is considering a campaign for the presidency, was interrupted by cries of "Run, Jesse, run." He told the crowd: "We must not explode through riot, nor implode through drugs. We can have change through elections and not through bloody revolution."

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The 1964 presidential contest

was a constant topic Saturday. Some of the major Democratic presidential candidates marched, but none spoke. Speakers and entertainers alike angrily attacked

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Marching: 1963, 1983

No one thought it would be, and it wasn't. Saturday's civil rights march in Washington was not the march of 1963. The march of Aug. 27, 1983, was less focused, less thematic, less morally intense. It was also more political in a particular sense. There were stretches, hearing the rhetoric — the boisterous, ready — that some of its speakers thought fitting for the occasion, when you might have imagined you were sitting through those preliminary, time-killing sessions at a Democratic National Convention when speaker after speaker jumps up and down on the Republican adversary.

Down with Reagan! — that was the message. We do not speak as particular admirers of the Reagan administration's attitude toward civil rights. But we do think that so far as the fulfillment of Martin Luther King Jr.'s dream is concerned, anyone who believes that the Reagan government is the problem and that its replacement is the solution is living a different kind of dream: a pipedream.

Precisely because the terrain has become so much more complicated than it once was, because so many different interests and values and claims have come into conflict in the drive to fulfill the promise of racial justice, a renewal of the essentially simple and unassailable moral proposition involved was a good and necessary idea. There were many speakers who, in various parts of their speeches, did handsomely recapture and rekindle the commitment that the 1963 march was all about.

The Reverend Jesse Jackson himself, speak-

ing eloquently of progress made and new challenges yet to be overcome ("Apartheid — illegal segregation — is over. But 20 years later we do not have equality. We have moved in, now we must move up . . ."), called attention to the classic, mean irony. Progress inevitably reveals new barriers and troubles, or, more exactly, it reveals barriers and troubles that one did not even have the luxury of addressing before when so many stark, elementary injustices had yet to be addressed.

With or without romance and nostalgia, it is almost impossible to recreate the mood and condition of civil rights in 1963 with any fidelity. Few now remember the apprehension that seized both blacks and whites as to whether such a march could be peaceful. How much the nation was to experience and learn — much of it bloody and painful — about the politics of mass mobilization in the years to follow. And how innocent and gentle that 1963 march now seems in retrospect.

Our sense of Saturday's march is that — unsurprisingly, given the horrendous difficulties and the great disappointments attending the current effort to achieve social and racial justice in America — it revealed a movement that has yet to find its most persuasive theme and its voice. We also believe that the act of assembly was essential and that the fundamental commitment it honored is as alive and compelling today as it was in the days when Martin Luther King Jr. lived.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Arms Control Stirrings

Is Kenneth Adelman trying to rearm the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, or merely to disarm its critics? It is too early to tell, and it is probably wise to be skeptical, but at least the bureaucratic butchery has stopped and constructive change seems under way.

When Mr. Adelman was nominated in January the agency was being described as a basket case after two years of purges, right-wing sniping and administration neglect — and he was a critic of arms control. It took him three months to win confirmation from the Senate. Four months later he is trying to convince Congress that he favors arms control and that the administration gives it high priority. Its prior priority could hardly have been lower.

When he was named, the arms control agency's budget had been cut 30 percent. A third of its top 28 positions were vacant. Research funds had been slashed from \$6 million a year to \$1 million. Its arms control library, the largest in the country, had been shipped to a university. Its central records office was wiped out, something tantamount to a lobotomy. Most damaging, the operations analysis division had been abolished and its staff scattered, along with its computer hardware and software. That prevents the agency from doing the classified studies that have been described as "the only resource within the government that

could keep the Pentagon honest and pose hard questions in inter-agency debates."

Since then President Reagan has asked Congress to increase the agency's \$2.1 million budget — by only \$2 million; but, compared with brutal cuts, any increase would look rosy. The agency's four assistant directors are to have the rank of the assistant secretaries of state and defense they deal with. The professional staff of 154 is to go up 25.

This is minimal good news. The agency's research and analysis enables it to function effectively as an advocate of arms control in adversarial inter-agency debates. It is unclear whether Mr. Adelman has the commitment and the stature to play that role or even to regain the research capability that might make it possible. The half dozen new arms control proposals of recent months appear to come from the White House and the State Department rather than the agency. Most seem to have been designed to move Congress on the MX and other military appropriations or to reduce the Soviet-U.S. chill enough to make a Reagan-Andropov summit meeting conceivable. But none go far enough to achieve significant arms control agreements. It is only with that kind of undertaking that Mr. Adelman can become a force for disarmament.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Discouragement in Poland

Solidarity has lost steam, and this is partly a consequence of the pope's recent visit when he advised the underground leadership to avoid confrontation and to seek a dialogue.

General Jaruzelski is no nearer winning the hearts and minds of the Polish people, who at best remain sullen and indifferent toward the regime. However, the populace has tired after three years of riots, protests and demonstrations. Daily life is hard at a time of food shortage, so there is no strong stomach even for nonviolent protest.

The Russians may not be altogether reassured about the situation, but the Kremlin can do little about it. In the general's defense it can be said that he has kept the Russians out, as intervention would have had disastrous consequences for the Polish people.

It is too early to dismiss Solidarity as a spent force. It only requires a spark to rekindle an upsurge of protest. The Polish authorities are only too aware of the danger, as there are reports the authorities are discussing how far they can allow food prices to rise without causing protests. It was the attempt to raise meat prices more than three years ago that brought the birth of Solidarity.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Japan and Armed Deterrence

The just-released 1983 white paper on defense says that the global balance of power would shift in favor of the Soviet Union if its present rate of military expansion is left unchecked. The world has been spared another all-out war so far solely because nuclear as well

as conventional weapons have acted as a deterrent. Peace has rested on a fragile balance of power between the West, led by the United States, and the East, headed by the Soviet Union. If and when this power balance is broken, frightening consequences will follow.

The white paper stresses that Japan, as a member of the West, must make every effort to help maintain the global balance of power.

The Japanese people tend to stay away from any discussion of national defense. They take the attitude that if they ignore the subject altogether, they will be left in peace. Such head-in-the-sand thinking is dangerous.

The government needs to make an effort to get the people to accept that a strong defense is their best insurance against an aggressor.

— The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

Mitterrand and America

During the Resistance François Mitterrand developed a deep admiration for Anglo-Saxons. Unlike General de Gaulle, whose recentment of America began in that period, Mr. Mitterrand feels genuine gratitude. To this he adds an awareness of basic solidarity. For him, the alliance is not an academic notion; it is essential, since it guarantees the survival of an ancient civilization that gave rise to the rule of law. Still, the Americans are not as he would like them to be, that is, loyal to their ideals. His disappointment is proportional with his expectation — considerable.

Basically, nevertheless, France under Mr. Mitterrand has chosen sides clearly in its analysis of the East-West power balance.

— J.-M. Colombani in *Le Monde* (Paris).

FROM OUR AUG. 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Organized Labor Backs Bryan
LONDON — The "Morning Post," alluding to the American Presidential election, says, "The American Federation of Labor and its affiliated societies have apparently decided that Mr. Bryan is the candidate most deserving of their support, and in addition to the support of organized labor, Mr. Bryan can perhaps count on the general wave of radical sentiment which has swept over the country. But on the other hand Mr. Taft can claim that he is prepared to carry on President [Theodore] Roosevelt's progressive policy. The tremendous power of the business world must be borne in mind, and it is probable that in this quarter Mr. Bryan is still regarded as a deluded visionary and a dangerous charlatan."

1933: A Roosevelt Adviser Resigns
NEW YORK — Professor Raymond Moley, long regarded as chief of the President's "brain-trust," has caused a sensation in political and official circles by resigning his post as assistant secretary of state to become associated with Vincent Astor, close friend of Mr. Roosevelt, in a new weekly magazine which will emphasize government and politics. Moley's retirement from a post in which he was one of the closest advisers of the President is seen in some circles as the result of differences between him and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, differences which were acute during the London Economic Conference. In other quarters it is reported that Moley's views were too conservative even for the President.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1983

The National Interest: Moral Authority and New Rules

By Marcus Raskin

WASHINGTON — Today the Russians have a number of incentives to give up their place in the nuclear *folie à deux* with America. The brutal invasion of Afghanistan has cost the Soviet reputation dearly in the Third World. The increasing cost of armaments to the Soviets, evidenced by the ever larger share they take of Soviet GNP, is a sign of deep strain between consumer demand and defense production.

The yearning among young people for a free life and the increasing official tolerance in Moscow for open expression of popular discontent, even among workers, are obvious signs of internal pressures on the ruling Communist Party gerontocracy.

The Soviet Union seems to be entering a period of ferment, when it will be attracted to options that allow it to accommodate change with a minimum of internal upheaval. If America could present the Russians with a new set of policy objectives that were consistent with U.S. interests and with the present character of American society, they would be more likely to respond favorably.

Policymakers have mistakenly believed that the Western alliance is primarily military. In fact the military aspects of the alliance invariably lead to greater division among the Western democracies, which are and should be allied by common values and not by common militarism.

Today's NATO "strategy" is more

the product of bureaucratic inertia than serious military thinking. Does anyone believe that the U.S. Congress of 1983 would agree to send 7,000 nuclear weapons to Western

Europe — the number that has wound up there virtually by accident?

Does anyone believe that the nations of Western Europe would now accept 7,000 nuclear weapons if the United States offered to send them?

The sage that one prepares for war in order to have peace is contradicted by virtually every war in history. If one seeks a platitude upon which to base a policy, it would be better to recall William Graham Sumner's phrase, "What we prepare for is what we shall get."

Arms strategists love to play the politics of balance of power. National security bureaucrats and policymakers revel in playing one nation against another. It is thought good for the American national interest if China and the Soviet Union are at sword's point, and advantageous to the United States if the two are at war with each other. This international anarchy is breeding disaster.

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Pakistani Unrest Is Confined — So Far

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service
KARACHI, Pakistan — Nearly two weeks of anti-government agitation and rioting in the southern Pakistani province of Sind have posed the first major challenge to President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's military government since it seized power in a coup six years ago.

But both Western and Pakistani analysts say that unless the agitation spreads northward to the powerful, politically dominant state of Punjab, the challenge is unlikely to constitute a basic threat to the Zia regime.

The outburst began with a call for civil disobedience by an alliance of eight political parties that have been banned by the government. Protesters in Sindhi towns up and down the Indus River valley have attacked, vandalized and set fire to government offices, railway stations, post offices, court houses, state-owned banks and other symbols of government. They have torn up railroad tracks and invaded jails to release prisoners arrested during the rioting.

The goal of the protest is to force an immediate end to martial law, a restoration of the civil rights and democratic institutions suspended by the Zia government, and early elections.

The government has replied with a crackdown in which thousands have been arrested, whole towns taken over by the army, protest leaders jailed or driven underground and more than 100 people sentenced by summary military courts to imprisonment and flogging.

For all that, however, the disruptions have been confined mostly to Sind, which Karachi is the capital, an area that has long felt alienated from the rest of the country.

Analysts who have followed the situation closely say they believe it unlikely that the protest will bring down the government unless it also catches fire in Punjab, the most populous of Pakistan's four provinces.

Punjab dominates the country in almost every way. Nearly two-thirds of Pakistan's people live there in a flat, hot countryside of productive farms and relative prosperity, and many tend to like things the way they are. Most of the country's ruling military leaders, including General Zia himself, are Punjabis, and Punjab is the regime's stronghold.



A leader of the Pakistani opposition, Syed Amir Hussain Shah, takes part in an anti-government demonstration in Karachi shortly before his arrest. Four other dissidents were arrested elsewhere in Sind province, where two weeks of protests have been concentrated.

And so far, protest there has been next to nonexistent.

Sind, on the other hand, was the home province of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was deposed by General Zia in July 1977 and later executed. Mr. Bhutto's political followers, principally his Pakistan People's Party, have spearheaded the protest by the alliance that calls itself the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy.

"We are sure that this movement will catch hold of the entire nation and that the entire nation will replace the present regime," Hassan Pervez, a leader of the movement, said last week in a telephone interview from an undisclosed place in Karachi where he is hiding.

Leaders of the protest movement released a statement they said came from Nasrat Bhutto, the former prime minister's widow, who is undergoing medical treatment in Paris, calling on Punjabis to join the revolt.

"Arise, arise, our brothers in Punjab," it said.

Whether that happens or not, the protests are considered to be a serious embarrassment for the Zia regime and are regarded as revealing deep and widespread animosities against the government, at least in Sind, that close watchers of the situation had not previously detected.

Further, the developments raise questions about what will now happen to the schedule General Zia announced Aug. 12 for returning the country to civilian rule.

Under the general's plan, national elections are to be held by March 1985 under a revised version of the suspended 1973 constitution, in which the president of the country would be given paramount power.

At the same time, martial law would be lifted and civil rights restored.

Analysts say that if only to deal with Sindhi separatist feelings, General Zia may be forced to negotiate adjustments in his plan with the very political leaders whose activities he has banned and whom he has jailed in large numbers. If he does not do so and the rebellion spreads to Punjab, they say, the future of the military government, or at least that of General Zia, will be in real danger.

As a prelude to the gradual restoration of civilian rule, elections to local governing bodies have been scheduled for next month in Sind. But because of the agitation, candidates are declining to run for office.

There is some question whether it will be possible to hold the elections, not only because they might spark more violence but also because some election records were destroyed during the recent unrest.

General Zia has said the elections will go on as scheduled. But if they do not, it would be regarded as a major obstacle to the regime's plans for a return to democratic government.

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Gandhi, Losing Votes, Plays on Hindu Emotions

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in a major shift in political strategy aimed at offsetting her losses due to rising regionalism in India, has embarked on a campaign to generate a wave of Hindu nationalism behind her party in the northern states before the next parliamentary elections.

Targeting the vast Indo-Gangetic plain, which forms the core of Hindu-Aryan India and which traditionally fills more than half the seats in Parliament, Mrs. Gandhi is calling on Punjabis to join the Hindu nationalist dyad, which began with India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, her father.

The testing ground for Mrs. Gandhi's new strategy is the broad swath of Gangetic India known by orthodox Hindus as Aryavarta. It includes the northern states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and the union territory of New Delhi, as well as the predominantly Hindu portions of the states of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.

Stung by recent election setbacks in several southern states, including Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, and sensitive to the growing strength of regional parties in other states at Tamil Nadu, Mrs. Gandhi appears to have decided to cut her losses and consolidate her strength in the northern Hindu-speaking belt.

Her party has lost more states to opposition parties in the last year than at any time before, with the exception of when she was voted out of office in 1977 for two years.

With a newly formed alliance of southern India's regional parties collectively opposing her party's policies, the future of Congress-I at that part of the country seems doubtful.

The signs that she plans to focus her attention on the Indo-Gangetic plain and appeal especially to strong Hindu sentiments have been numerous.

During increasingly frequent visits to that part of India, she has stepped up her warnings that "divisive forces," unspecified but including the rebellious southern states, are bent on "balancing" India in the name of regional autonomy.

Her opponents interpret her actions as being intended to create a crisis atmosphere in which Hindu-speaking India should rally around its prime minister to save the Indian union.

In the Punjab, whose population is nearly equally divided between Hindus and Sikhs, several Hindu groups have sprung up, apparently under the sponsorship of the Congress-I Party, as forums for militant Hindu nationalism.

During the state assembly elections in Jammu and Kashmir in June, Mrs. Gandhi was reported to have had an opportunity to link Congress-I with the ruling Moslem National Conference Party. But she passed up the chance, national conference sources said, so she could be free to pursue the vote in the Jammu portion of the state, which is predominantly Hindu.

The result was an election campaign tinged with religious communism and marred by some violence.

Mr. Vajipai, who has led an effort to liberalize his party and broaden its constituency to include non-Hindus and extend its influence beyond the northern Hindu-speaking belt, said he was aware of the irony of Mrs. Gandhi's shift and his own party's transformation.

"But she is not doing it for Hindu rights," Mr. Vajipai said. "She is doing it for herself and her son, to perpetuate her family's power any way she can."

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40 Sikh Activists Held To Foil Work Stoppage

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — About 40 leaders and activists of Akali Dal, the militant party demanding more powers for Sikhs in India's Punjab state, have been arrested in Kapurthala, 240 miles (385 kilometers) northwest of New Delhi.

The police moved Friday in an attempt to stave off a work stoppage threatened for Monday by some

that the strategy "is not without risks."

Moreover, Mr. Choppa and other political analysts said, it is likely to be more difficult to apply the strategy in Bihar or Utter Pradesh, where there is no militant Sikh movement or Moslem National Conference Party with which to play the Hindu majority.

"The card she would play in Bihar or Utter Pradesh is not the card of Hindu against Moslem, or Hindu against Sikhs, but the card of the Hindu core of India against the fringe of India," said Mr. Choppa.

"Meanwhile, she would be completely abandoned one segment of the electorate to win over another segment," he said, adding

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International Bond Prices — Week of August 26

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES										Yield	
Am.	Security	%	Avg. Price	Avg. Mkt. Life	Cur.	Am.	Security	%	Avg. Price	Avg. Mkt. Life	Cur.
130	Class Overseas Fin.	8	100	97.34	12.41	130	Ontario Hydro	8	107.20	10.14	105.00
147	Scotiabank Int'l Corp.	8	100	98.00	6.67	147	Ontario Hydro	10	104.70	12.41	104.00
149	Schering Int'l Exch.	8	100	97.34	12.71	149	Ontario Hydro	10	104.70	12.71	104.00
150	Am. Express Com.	8	100	97.34	12.61	150	Ontario Hydro	10	104.70	12.61	104.00
151	17 1/2 % 1988 Aug.	8	99.24	97.17	13.93	151	Ontario Hydro	10	104.70	12.61	104.00
152	17 1/2 % 1988 Aug.	8	99.24	97.17	13.93	152	Ontario Hydro	10	104.70	12.61	104.00
153	17 1/2 % 1988 Aug.	8	99.24	97.17	13.93	153	Ontario Hydro	10	104.70	12.61	104.00
154	17 1/2 % 1988 Aug.	8	99.24	97.17	13.93	154	Ontario Hydro	10	104.70	12.61	104.00
155	17 1/2 % 1988 Aug.	8	99.24	97.17	13.93	155	Ontario Hydro	10	104.70	12.61	104.00
156	17 1/2 % 1988 Aug.	8	99.24	97.17	13.93	156	Ontario Hydro	10	104.70	12.61	104.00
157	17 1/2 % 1988 Aug.	8	99.24	97.17	13.93	157	Ontario Hydro	10	104.70	12.61	104.00
158	17 1/2 % 1988 Aug.	8	99.24	97.17	13.93	158	Ontario Hydro	10	104.70	12.61	104.00
159	17 1/2 % 1988 Aug.	8	99.24	97.17							

International Bond Prices—Week of August 26

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel: 623 1277; a Division of Financiers Credit Suisse - First Boston

Amt	Security	Yield				Amt	Security	Yield				Amt	Security	Yield				Amt	Security	Yield			
		Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.			Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.			Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.			Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.
(Continued from Page 5)																							
150	Horizon City	5/12 35 Apr	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	150	Cities Service Ovrs	17	20 Sep	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25	15/26
151	Horizon City	5/12 35 Jun	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	152	City Investing Fin	1/24 34 Nov	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25	15/26	
152	Horizon City	5/12 35 Oct	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	153	Coca-Cola Finance	1/14 34 Jun	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
153	Horizon City	5/12 35 Dec	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	154	Coca-Cola Finance	1/14 34 Oct	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
154	Horizon City	5/12 35 Feb	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	155	Consolidated Funds	1/21 31 Jul	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
155	Horizon City	5/12 35 Apr	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	156	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Jun	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
156	Horizon City	5/12 35 Oct	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	157	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Oct	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
157	Horizon City	5/12 35 Dec	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	158	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Feb	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
158	Horizon City	5/12 35 Feb	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	159	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Jun	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
159	Horizon City	5/12 35 Apr	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	160	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Oct	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
160	Horizon City	5/12 35 Dec	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	161	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Feb	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
161	Horizon City	5/12 35 Feb	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	162	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Jun	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
162	Horizon City	5/12 35 Apr	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	163	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Oct	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
163	Horizon City	5/12 35 Dec	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	164	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Feb	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
164	Horizon City	5/12 35 Feb	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	165	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Jun	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
165	Horizon City	5/12 35 Apr	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	166	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Oct	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
166	Horizon City	5/12 35 Dec	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	167	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Feb	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
167	Horizon City	5/12 35 Feb	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	168	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Jun	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
168	Horizon City	5/12 35 Apr	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	169	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Oct	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
169	Horizon City	5/12 35 Dec	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	170	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Feb	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
170	Horizon City	5/12 35 Feb	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	171	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Jun	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
171	Horizon City	5/12 35 Apr	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	172	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Oct	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
172	Horizon City	5/12 35 Dec	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	173	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Feb	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
173	Horizon City	5/12 35 Feb	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	174	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Jun	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
174	Horizon City	5/12 35 Apr	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	175	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Oct	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
175	Horizon City	5/12 35 Dec	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	176	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Feb	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
176	Horizon City	5/12 35 Feb	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	177	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Jun	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
177	Horizon City	5/12 35 Apr	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	178	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Oct	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	15/21	15/22	15/23	15/24	15/25		
178	Horizon City	5/12 35 Dec	13/14	11/17	12/18	5.76	179	Continental Gas Co	1/12 25 Feb	10/11	14/15	15/16	15/17	15/18	15/19	15/20	1						

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
Bankers Trust	DM 100	1988	8	99%	8.19	Noncallable.
Asics	DM 50	1992	open	100	—	Coupon indicated at 5 1/4%. Convertible or an expected 5% premium. Terms to be set Sept. 6.
Lomrho Int'l Finance	DM 75	1990	9	100	9	Sinking fund to start in 1986 to produce 5% over 10 years.
Ryobi	DM 30	1988	5 1/2	100	5 1/2	Warrants exercisable into shares at no premium. Private placement.
World Bank	DM 300	1989	7%	100	7%	Noncallable.
Tokio	DM 100	1990	8	100	8	Noncallable.
GTE Finance	SF 140	1993	7 1/2	open	—	Repayable in dollars, value \$84 million.
Bankers Trust	DM 100	1990	8	100	8	Noncallable. Proceeds from Caisse de Dépôt et Placement de Québec.
Bankers Trust	DM 100	1990	8	100	8	Noncallable. Proceeds from Caisse de Dépôt et Placement de Québec.
Bayer. Lendesb Int'l	LF 250	1988	10 1/2	open	—	Private placement. Terms to be set Aug. 30.

Source: International Bond Information Service, New York.

U.S. Automakers Thriving in European Market

(Continued from Page 7)

unchanged version of the decade-old model. The Golf is sold in the United States as the Rabbit.

By contrast, he said, U.S. automakers in Europe have used fast tool changes and standardized "platforms" — the basic frame of most cars — to alter the looks of a car several times within its 10- to 12-year product cycle. Ford's new Orion is the most prominent current example.

Similarly, the analysts say, Opel's decision to bring out hatchback and notchback variations of

the Kadett virtually at the same time in 1981 gave customers a broader choice of essentially the same automobile. Volkswagen, by contrast, waited several years after introducing the Golf before offering the Passat, a notchback version known as the Derby in the United States.

"Of course the figures speak for themselves, as far as percentages are concerned," an analyst at Renault said in Paris. "At Renault, we are now extremely cost-conscious. But apparently the fact is that we still have to improve."

The suggestion that the Americans manage their models more skillfully drew a mixed response.

An official from a West German company said, "The suggestion is flattering for the U.S., but I think it's more the youth of their programs than their adroit use of models."

"Opel probably has the youngest

program of any European automaker," he continued, "and Ford is not far behind. That is certainly an attraction."

In addition, some analysts say, their trans-Atlantic presence, unlike European automakers, such as Renault or VW, that manufacture and sell European cars in the United States, Ford and GM transfer technology and manpower across the Atlantic, analysts say.

For example, they equip their European cars with automatic

transmissions developed in the United States, which are markedly superior to those produced in Europe.

The exchange extends to management changes as well as movements of technology, they said. They point to Robert Lutz, the Swiss-born former head of Ford of Europe, who is now a senior executive at Ford's Michigan headquarters, and Robert Stempel, an American who formerly headed Opel, and is now chief of the Pontiac division.

GM Chief Plans Tokyo Visit

United Press International

TOKYO — Roger B. Smith, General Motors Corp.'s chairman, will visit Tokyo this week to discuss the prospects for an extension of Japan's voluntary car-export-restraint agreement with the United States, government sources said.

The sources said Saturday that Mr. Smith was scheduled to arrive in Tokyo Wednesday and confer with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Susumu Uno, the international trade and industry minister, and other officials.

The report came as U.S. government and industry leaders pressed Japan to extend Japanese car-export controls beyond next March.

Japan has limited its annual car shipments to the United States to 1.68 million units annually during the past three years to rescue the ailing U.S. auto industry.

Singapore Aides to Visit Japan for Transit Talks

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Senior Singapore government officials are to visit Japan shortly to discuss Japanese government's participation in financing a 5-billion Singapore dollar (about \$2.3-billion) urban rail system for Singapore, the Provisional Mass Rapid Transit Authority said.

The officials also plan similar talks with other governments whose nationals have tendered for contracts in the project, the officials said Friday. Companies from Japan, the United States, South Korea, and Western European countries have bid for contracts. Many have asked their governments for export financing to make their bids more competitive.

NEW YORK — Two large steel companies, Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. and Armcaco Inc., said Friday that they would raise their prices on sheet and strip steel by 7 percent, beginning Sept. 1, bringing to seven the number of U.S. steel producers raising prices last week. The steel products affected are used principally in the automobile and appliance industries.

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Government officials have so far stated that the voluntary curbs would end on March 31 next year. However, speaking to foreign correspondents Friday, Mr. Uno hinted at a possibility of Japan agreeing to extend the controls.

He said the Japanese government is determined to develop "harmonious trade relations" with the United States — a statement regarded as indicating an extension of the car-shipment restraint.

The government sources said Mr. Smith also was to meet with executives of Toyota Motor Corp. on the proposed joint venture to produce Toyota-developed fuel-efficient cars at the idle GM plant in Fremont, California, beginning late next year.

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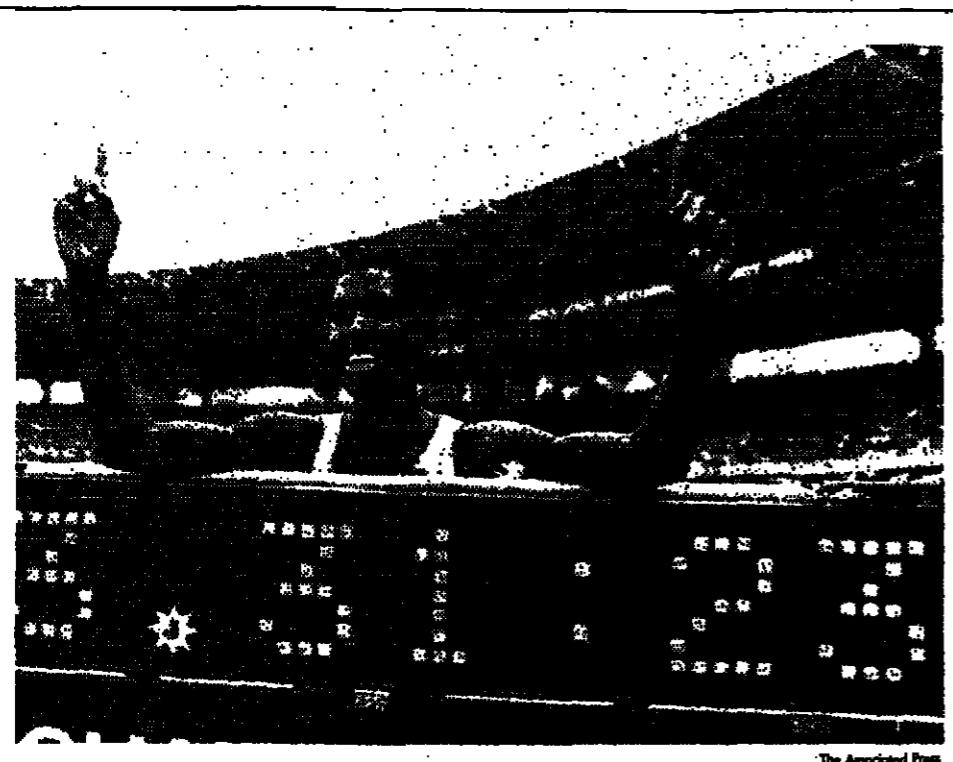
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Japan has

SPORTS



Records Set in 1,500 Meters and Pole Vault

Sydney Maree set a world record of 3 minutes, 31.23 seconds for the 1,500-meter run Sunday in Cologne, beating the mark of 3:31.36 set by Steve Overt in 1980. Maree, a South African who lives in the United States, was clocked over the first 400 meters of the race in 54.65 and passed the 800 mark at 1:52.80. Pierre Quinon of France, meanwhile, cleared 5.82 meters to break the pole vault record of 5.81 set by Vladimir Polukonov on June 26, 1981. And Edwin Moses of the United States won his 8th straight 400-meter race, in 47.43 seconds, bettering 48 seconds for the 23rd time. A crowd of 55,000 cheered the performances.

Home Runs by Mulliniks and Moseby Power Blue Jays Over the Tigers, 7-4

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Rance Mulliniks and Lloyd Moseby homered on consecutive pitches in the eighth inning to give the Toronto Blue Jays a 7-4 victory over the Detroit Tigers on Saturday.

It was a 2-2 game until Dave Collins, who had four hits, singled

ly California to a 7-6 victory over New York.

Mariners 6, Indians 3

In Seattle, Pat Putnam and Manny Castillo drove in two runs apiece to lead the Mariners to a 6-3 victory over Cleveland.

White Sox 2, Red Sox 1

In Chicago, LaMar Hoyt pitched a Chicago, LaMar Hoyt became the first 17-game winner in the major leagues, and Ron Kittle hit a two-run homer to give the White Sox a 2-1 victory over Boston. Hoyt struck out six and walked none for his sixth consecutive victory and eighth complete game.

Orioles 5, Twins 3

In Montreal, Tim Wallach's three-run homer in the eighth inning broke a 3-3 tie and paced Montreal to a 6-4 victory over San Diego.

Mets 6, Giants 3

In New York, Darryl Strawberry hit his 20th and 21st home runs of the season and drove in three runs to lead the Mets over San Francisco, 6-3.

Dodgers 6, Phillies 1

In the National League, at Philadelphia, Pedro Guerrero hit a three-run home and drove in four runs and Rick Honeycutt pitched a five-hitter as Los Angeles defeated the Phillips, 6-1, for its 10th victory in 11 games. The triumph moved the Dodgers within a half game of Atlanta in the NL West and knocked Philadelphia a game behind Pittsburgh in the NL East.

Pirates 2, Braves 0

In Oakland, California, Gorman Heimiller pitched a five-hitter, and Gary Hancock singled in two runs during a three-run first inning to help the A's beat Milwaukee, 5-2.

Royals 2, Rangers 0

In Kansas City, Dan Quisenberry picked up his 36th save of the season, and Frank White homered to help the Royals beat Texas, 2-0.

Angels 7, Yankees 6

In Anaheim, California, Juan Benitez singled home two runs and Rod Carew came home on shortstop Roy Smalley's second error of a three-run ninth inning, ral-

lying California to a 7-6 victory over New York.

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In the National League, at Philadelphia, Pedro Guerrero hit a three-run home and drove in four runs and Rick Honeycutt pitched a five-hitter as Los Angeles defeated the Phillips, 6-1, for its 10th victory in 11 games. The triumph moved the Dodgers within a half game of Atlanta in the NL West and knocked Philadelphia a game behind Pittsburgh in the NL East.

Pirates 2, Braves 0

In Oakland, California, Gorman Heimiller pitched a five-hitter, and Gary Hancock singled in two runs during a three-run first inning to help the A's beat Milwaukee, 5-2.

Royals 2, Rangers 0

In Kansas City, Dan Quisenberry picked up his 36th save of the season, and Frank White homered to help the Royals beat Texas, 2-0.

Angels 7, Yankees 6

In Anaheim, California, Juan Benitez singled home two runs and Rod Carew came home on shortstop Roy Smalley's second error of a three-run ninth inning, ral-

lying California to a 7-6 victory over New York.

Mariners 6, Indians 3

In Seattle, Pat Putnam and Manny Castillo drove in two runs apiece to lead the Mariners to a 6-3 victory over Cleveland.

White Sox 2, Red Sox 1

In Chicago, LaMar Hoyt became the first 17-game winner in the major leagues, and Ron Kittle hit a two-run homer to give the White Sox a 2-1 victory over Boston. Hoyt struck out six and walked none for his sixth consecutive victory and eighth complete game.

Orioles 5, Twins 3

In Montreal, Tim Wallach's three-run homer in the eighth inning broke a 3-3 tie and paced Montreal to a 6-4 victory over San Diego.

Mets 6, Giants 3

In New York, Darryl Strawberry hit his 20th and 21st home runs of the season and drove in three runs to lead the Mets over San Francisco, 6-3.

Dodgers 6, Phillies 1

In Philadelphia, Kevin Gross pitched a six-hitter for the Phillies and struck out seven before giving way to Al Holland in the eighth as Philadelphia defeated Los Angeles, 4-1. Gross (3-4) picked up his first victory since June 30.

Giants 12, Mets 1

In New York, Jeff Leonard drove in five runs, and Joe Youngblood knocked in four and Fred Breining (8-10) scattered nine hits to give San Francisco a 12-1 triumph over the Mets. Youngblood slugged a three-run homer, his 12th of the year, and Leonard added a two-run blast, his 18th. Ed Lynch (9-8) was the loser.

Astros 1, Cubs 0

In Houston, Jose Cruz had an RBI single in the seventh, and Vern Ruhle pitched five innings in relief of the injured Nolan Ryan to lead the Astros past Chicago, 1-0. Ruhle (7-3) allowed only one hit after taking over in the third.

Tigers 4, Blue Jays 3

In the American League, at Detroit, Alan Trammell lined his first pitch into the left-field seats with two out in the bottom of the 10th inning to give the Tigers a 4-3 victory over Toronto before a crowd of 46,467. Aurelio Lopez worked

Science Caught Up With Itself And Athletes at Caracas Games

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

CARACAS — The drug scandal that has rocked the Pan American Games is a result of two intertwined occurrences. First, one arm of science caught up with another, and second, too many people refused to believe it.

The scientific breakthrough responsible for this situation was the discovery two decades ago of anabolic steroids, booster drugs that would directly or indirectly improve the performance of athletes. Another scientific breakthrough came in recent months with the improvement of tests to detect the use of these drugs.

There are 91 such generic drugs banned by the International Olympic Committee.

Athletes were given fair warning that the new test, employing more sensitive equipment, would uncover recent use of drugs.

But too many athletes refused to believe. They used such banned drugs as the artificial male hormones known as anabolic steroids because they believed them to be body-builders. And they were accustomed to cutting them off two weeks to three months before a competition in which they knew there would be drug testing. Thus, they routinely passed drug tests.

But when confronted with the prospect of new tests that could detect drug use farther back, the athletes acted like little children told not to touch a hot stove. They had always touched the stove before and they were never burned. This time, they touched it and they paid the price.

The price has been tragic. The drug scandal here at the Pan American Games has been the largest in the history of international sports, not only in numbers but also in scope. At least count here, positive drug tests were got from 16 athletes and, except for one minor offender, all were disqualified, and those who won medals were stripped of them.

To some people, even more significant than the number of athletes detected was the number who evaded detection. Hours after the first drug tests were announced, 12 U.S. male track and field athletes flew home to college and high school.

The USOC has been embarrassed by the problems here, and as a result it will institute mandatory random drug testing at all competitions that qualify athletes to represent the United States internationally.

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Several U.S. Athletes Still Competed After Failing Earlier Test for Drugs

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A group of U.S. athletes competed in the Pan American Games in the last two weeks even after most of them had failed precompetition drug tests there, according to U.S. Olympic officials.

William E. Simon, the president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, confirmed on Friday that the committee had arranged the tests at the request of about 10 of the 600 U.S. athletes who arrived in Caracas. As many as eight of the tests detected traces of anabolic steroids, which are banned in international competition. Simon acknowledged.

Asked why USOC officials had not stopped the athletes who had tested positive from competing, Simon said: "That's their privilege. Where is the fine line? Is the USOC supposed to make judgments where we have no place in place? I think if we had, it would have been a violation of their rights."

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But too many athletes refused to believe it.

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LANGUAGE

The Sounds of Summer

By Jack Rosenthal

NEW YORK — A sultry summer Sunday is a time for people to drive somewhere with the kids and when they arrive to buy them a pop. You know, a pop — short for *Popcicle* — ice on a stick.

A Middle Westerner would exclaim: "Ice cream?" For him, pop is the generic name for soft drinks. That's the right meaning, by golly, and he can prove it. His meaning makes sense — and it's in the dictionary. ... so-called from the sound made by drawing the cork of the container."

Farther down the beach, some one may ask, "Want a *Fudgsicle*?" And someone else will reply, "You mean *Fudgsicle*? It's only logical. If it's a *Popcicle*, the other has to be a *Fudgsicle*."

Who's right? Everybody's right, but what's noteworthy is how tenaciously people insist, no matter where they are from, on the terms they grew up with. Otherwise reasonable adults suddenly become stubborn about ice-cream words, soft-drink words, playground words — childhood words, the words of summer. There's probably no place in which regional variations are better preserved than in the amber of children's speech. Somehow, because the words were learned early, they have to be right.

A segment of the new movie "Twilight Zone" offers an illustrative moment. The children playing "kick the can" declare a truce by shouting, "Oily-oily-oxy-free." People from New York understand, though they probably grew up with the more literal "Oily-oily-in-come-free." They'd probably be amused by the "Bee-bee-bumblebee, everybody in free" of Ohio, and be baffled by the Montana shout of "King's X."

Consider the manifold, sometimes confusing uses of the word *soda*. It can be a generic word for soft drinks, like *Pop* to the Middle Westerner or *tonic* to the South Asian, or *soda* to people from South Central states. It can also be a generic word for carbonated water, what others call *club soda*, *clear soda*, *white soda*, or, in New York, *seltzer*, after sparkling water from the Niedersachsen district of Germany. And this still does not reach the Byzantine question of how to define an *ice-cream soda*.

What do you call those little min-

ticulated candy flocks shaken onto cake frosting or into which ice-cream cones are sometimes dipped? Some people, having no term for them at all, have adopted the New England word, *sprinkles*. In New York, *sprinkles* seems to predominate, a usage supported by Webster's Third. Over the years, students of regionalism have also heard *sparkles*, *bits*, *shots* and *nonpareils*, the last referring to those sprinkled on chocolate candy or cake.

Ask New York teen-agers the name of that sandwich of heroic proportions and hard-crusted bread made, among other things, of cold cuts, cheese, pickles and hot sauce and they're apt to say, "A hero." To some from New Orleans, where it may have originated, it's a *poor boy*. In New England, it's a *grinder*. In Philadelphia, a *hogie*. Elsewhere, it's commonly a *submarine*, after its shape.

An adult who grew up playing on a *seesaw* is tempted to dismiss it as a hick someone who says, reflectively, *teeter-totter*, or *tilting board*. People who know the term *slide* or *sliding board* will do a double take when they hear a child of Brooklyn call it a *sliding pond*. Sliding pond? Even the child of Brooklyn, so suddenly forced to focus on the term consciously, is driven to speculate that it derives from slides next to water or from "slide upon."

There's a more plausible answer. Remember that New York was once Dutch, observes Frederic Cassidy, chief editor of the Dictionary of American Regional English. Then note that the Dutch word for slide is "slippehan," *glis*, as in glide, *baan*, as in the German word for track. Sliding track? It's not hard to see how, as the term was passed down over three centuries, *baan* could become *pond*.

The larger lesson here is linguistic tolerance. Everyone can be right. Is there a correct way to describe the *sh*, *pop* made of milk, coco and fudge? Until 1947, it was *Fudgsicle*, a name still used by many people. (Why they seem to be concentrated in New York is a mystery to the manufacturer.) Then, for the sake of uniformity with other Popcicle products, it was changed to *Fudgsicle*.

New York Times Service
William Safire is on vacation.

The Life and Musical of Peggy Lee

By Jay Sharburt

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — About five years ago, a blonde, smoky-voiced, famous singer from Jamestown, North Dakota, began her autobiography. Alas, she sighs: "It began to be so long and tedious and" — she chuckles — "grim."

"It occurred to me to take bits out of it and do a musical instead."

The singer: Peggy Lee. The musical: "Peg," about both the bad times and the good times in her life and career. It is propelled by 29 songs, some her hits of yesteryear, others new tunes written for the show.

It is scheduled to premiere in November, and it will be her Broadway debut in three respects — as a lyricist, co-author and star. The star part wasn't in her original plan.

"I didn't intend to be in it at all originally," says Lee, a shy, soft-spoken woman. "I was writing it for someone else to do."

That changed when she invited Irvin and Margie Cowan, friends who own a hotel, to a party at her Beverly Hills home. The Cowans urged her to sing a bit of the score from the work-in-progress.

"They loved it," she reports. "They said, 'We'd like to produce it.' Then they summoned Broadway producer Zev Bufman to hear it. He also flipped, and asked to co-produce it. All instanted she is the star."

Which is how it comes to pass that when interviewed, Lee, clad in a red turban and sunglasses, is busy rehearsing for her debut as the star of a Broadway musical.

"Naturally, we're only touching the highlights because I've lived a very active life and been around for a while," she says with a gentle smile.

Once described by the jazz critic Gene Lees as "the most consistently intelligent female singer of popular music in America," she's been around since the late '30s, when she broke in as a teen-ager, singing on amateur radio stations in North Dakota.

Her name was Norma Jean Egstrom then. Ken Kennedy, a program director on a station in Fargo, suggested she change her name to Peggy Lee. She did. And as Peggy Lee she became a star in

The Associated Press
Singer Lee: "Peg" of her heart.

1941, when she cut her first hit, "Why Don't You Do Right," with Benny Goodman's band.

The song only earned her \$10. But she has no grudges. "I don't like to dwell on that, because you see what that song has done for me." And Benny taught me so much, like the value of rehearsing.

"And integrity with your music. He really dedicated himself to it. I think his whole life is music. As is mine."

At last report, her life in music includes the recording of 59 albums of songs. Songs like the finger-popping "Fever," the joyful "It's a Good Day," the sassy "Big Spender," the soaring treatment of Richard Rodgers' "Lover," the wistful "Is That All There Is," to list a few.

A gifted *lyricist*, she also has collaborated on songwriting with some pretty fair tunesmiths, like Johnny Mercer, Duke Ellington, Victor Young, and Cy Coleman, the last a longtime friend who is again working with her, this time as artistic consultant on "Peg."

Lee, who with Barbour wrote two hits, "Manana" and "It's a Good Day," was thinking of dropping out of music then, perhaps write a song or two with him, but she was very content to be a housewife and take care of their young daughter, Jackie.

"I'd receive tremendous offers — when I think of it now it's really quite funny — but I'd politely say no to these fantastic offers and go back to my house work . . . I loved every minute of it."

But rock's roar did alarm her when it first cracked in the '50s.

"Yes, because everything changed overnight," she says.

"But gradually, because we stood our ground, we've been able to continue with something that's sort of better musically."

"You really have to believe in what you do, you know. And I couldn't believe in rock. It certainly is — a quick gain — remunerative. But you have to have a certain conscientious about music, a certain integrity."

"Then one day I was asked to do a couple of sides with a group of jazz musicians, two guys, and I thought, 'Well, that'd be all right, I can get a baby-sitter.'"

Encouraged by her husband, she returned to the recording studios, resulting in "Black Coffee," an album that is now a collector's item and a resumption of her career — with the marriage, unfortunately, founders in later years, with Barbour drinking heavily.

Then, in 1961, riding high, in heavy demand at the top clubs of Las Vegas, New York and London, she came down with double pneumonia and pleurisy. It forced her, she says, to include a respiratory machine as part of her backstage baggage for 10 years.

She needed five sessions a day with the machine — she nicknamed it "Charlie" — just to keep going.

She doesn't have it now, she adds, happily noting that she was able to donate it and a backup to the American Lung Association 10 years ago.

"I was given six months to live — if I continued to work," she recalled of her illness. "I guess people do consider it rather miraculous that I was finally able to give those machines away."

Some consider it equally miraculous that she, like Frank Sinatra and Tony Bennett, is a middle-of-the-road survivor, still singing her kind of music in an age of rock that has ranged from bubble to punk.

She's reluctant to knock rock: "I prefer whatever is good in music, like the Beatles' music, which I think was one of the first to do." Paul McCartney, in fact, later wrote the title solo for an album of mine, 'Let's Love.'

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By Bryan Wilder

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN POSTCARD

Little Mermaid Turns 70

By Bryan Wilder

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — For 70 years — minus four months — the Little Mermaid at the mouth of Copenhagen harbor has sat facing the sea, waiting for her prince to come back.

Tuesday, on her 70th birthday, she wore a floral crown and necklace of Danish red and white, brass bands played, a government minister and the lord mayor of Copenhagen made speeches, and the Carlsberg Breweries served snacks and beer to 24 ambassadors and thousands of tourists.

But even for her birthday, there was no prince. Prince Henrik, Queen Margrethe's consort and the mermaid's official patron, was vacationing in France.

Since she was cast in bronze to commemorate the love of a brewhouse for a ballerina and perched on a rock at Langeballe Pier on Aug. 23, 1913, the wistful symbol of Copenhagen has been photographed, embraced, climbed on and kissed by millions from all over the world.

She also has been splashed with red paint, used as a passive partner in a porno magazine photograph and in 1964 lost her head, sending her to a foundry for four months while a new one was cast. The hickory headsman was never found, but periodically opened the homicide division.

The mermaid was the heroine of a Hans Christian Andersen fairy tale, written in 1837, about the youngest of the Sea King's six daughters, "the prettiest of them all, her skin as soft and pure as rose petals, her eyes as blue as the deepest sea."

On her 15th birthday, she saved a shipwrecked prince and fell in love. But her pure heart would not let her steal him from his bride waiting ashore, and she was waited ever since for his return with the love that will make her soul immortal.

The 5-foot-3-inch bronze statue was erected less as a tribute to Andersen than to Juliette Price, the prima ballerina of the Royal Danish Ballet.

Carl Jacobsen, Carlsberg's founder, commissioned Edward Eriksen to sculpt Price as the Little Mermaid, but she refused to pose in the nude. Eriksen's wife had to sit in, touching off a heated debate over which parts of the statue's body were whose.

Jacobsen and Eriksen also quarreled over the underpinnings but agreed she would have legs and a tail.

"She probably is the only mermaid in the world you can snap on the thigh," said Public Works Minister Arne Melchior at the birthday party.

The Little Mermaid on her birthday.

What do you call those little min-

utes?

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